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News of the World Daily.

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HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1889.

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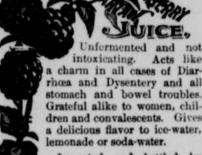
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TWO CITIES MOURN.

Reading and Pittsburg, Pa , Each Visited by One of the Most Disastrous Cyclones on Record.

In the First Named the Victims Will Number Nearly a Hundred and the Injured Many More.

The First Lives Lost in a Railroad Paint Shop, the Building Being Bemolished and then Fired.

But the Most Terrible Disaster Was at the Reading Silk Mill, Many Girls Being Buried.

An Unfinished Seven-Story Building Blown Down- at Pittsburg, Engulfing Many People.

The Work of Rescuing the Victims Being Pushed Rapidly by Hundred of Willing Hands.

READING, Pa., Jan. 9 .- This is the saddest night ever known in Reading. A mourning as the result of one of the greatest calamities known to Pennsylvania. A cyclone swept over the northern portion of the city this afternoon and laid waste everything within its reach, and with terinjured can be only estimated. The most reliable computation at 10 o'clock to-night been killed outright and 100 injured. How this terrible calamity occurred is about as

It was raining very hard all morning. Cowards noon it cleared almost entirely, and by 4 o'clock there was every indication that there would be an entire cessation of the rain storm. Haif an hour afterwards the sun made every effort to penetrate the clouds and the tints of the rainbow were seen in the eastern sky and a clear sky was overhead. This continued for half an hour longer. Then the scene changed with a suddenness that was appaltowards the town and soon the gloom

mad confusion. The storm clouds grev eavier still and louder roared the wind. wath it cut was narrow, but its effect was errible. Persons residing along the track of the storm say they saw the first signs of wind and debris, which seemed to gather right and left. Out in the country houses and barns were unroofed, farm buildings overturned, crops rooted up and destruction spread in every direction. The track of this destructive element was not more than 200 feet wide, and it is lucky it only touched the suburbs of the city. It came from the west, but passed along the northern border of Reading. It first touched the Mount Penn Stove works. Here a corner of the building was struck and a portion of the roof cut off as nicely as if done with a pair of scissors. Then the storm clouds scurried across some fields, took off a portion of the roof of J. S. Sternberg's rolling mill and a number of dwellings were unroofed as readily as if their tin roofs were paper. The storm then hurried across the property of the Reading Railroad company, and crossed the rail This was overturned as quickly as if it had

Meanwhile the rain poured down in torand it was almost as dark as night. Diing railroad was situated the paint shop of the company. It was a one story build-ing, about sixty by 150 feet in size and about thirty men were employed in painting passenger cars. There were eight or nine of these cars in the building, which had been built at the company's shops at a cost of squarely in the middle and the bricks attered about as if they were playthings. sounded over the city, causing people to run out of their houses, thinking it was the sound of an earthquake. There was a considerable quantity of gasoline in the building and this added fuel to the flames, which shot upward with a roar like musketry. Some twenty men had a chance to crawl out of the ruins, but four of their companions China Dinner Sets. were enveloped in the embrace of the sames. Their cries were heard for a moment by the terrified workmen and then their voices were hushed forever. They

lit up the heavens for miles around. It was a beautiful sight and could have been enjoyed but for the awful calamity which department was called out, but their services were unavailing. The building and

While this was all going on the storm was traveling forward with fearful rapidity. It struck some more private houses and unroofed a dozen private residences, huge sheets of tin being carried half a square away. Then the storm proceeded in

DIRECTLY IN ITS PATH.

at the corner of Twelfth and Marion streets, stood the Reading Silk mill. Here about 175 girls were working. The building was a huge structure, most substantially built, four stories in height and had a basement besides. It occupied an entire block of ground. The size of the building isself was nearly 300 feet in length, and about 150 feet wide. It was surm by a massive tower fully 100 feet from the ground. The funnel-shaped storm cloud struck the building directly in the centre west and it fell to pieces as blocks. Nearly 200 human beings were down in the awful wreck when the walls gave way and the floors fell down, one on top of the other, carrying their great mass of human beings to the bottom. Amid the hurricane and whistling of the rushing, roaring wind, terrible cries for succor were sent up to heaven. It was a moment that tried men's souls. GIRLS WITH BLACKENED FACES,

bruised and broken limbs, their clothing tattered and torn, dragged themselves from the ruins. From seventy-five to one hundred escaped, or were dragged out by their friends. These, of course, worked or the upper floors, and we thrown near the top of the debris. At some places bricks were piled twenty feet deep and under-

neath are lying to night HUMAN BODIES BY THE SCORE. About 250 girls and young women are usually employed in the mill, but at 4 o'clock about eighty were relieved from duty for the day and they returned to their homes before the storm came. The most reliable estimate to-night places the num her in the building when it went down at 175 and as before stated, one hundred of these were rescued by friends or dragged accident. The alarm for

the accident. The alarm for relief was immediately sent out and in a short time thousands of citizens arrived to help out the dead and dying. The scene was a harrowing one and beggars description. The mill is situated near the foot of Mount Penn, a high mountain overlooking the city. When the people arrived everything was enveloped in darkness. Then huge bonfires were built, which cast a dismal glare on the surrounding scene. The fire companies went to the burning paint shops and assisted in the rescue of the dead and dying. The entire police force was called out and the ambulance and relief corps and thousands of people were in among the debris, carrying out bricks, pulling away timbers and assisting wherever they could. But their work was slow, compared with the demand for the rescue of the victims of the disaster. Here a young woman was taken out, all bruised and suffering from cuts and bruises. One body noticed as it was dragged out HAD ITS HEAD CUT OFF.

Others were in various positions, all suffering from the most terrible wounds, and some aimost scared to death. The Associated Press representative entered what was once the basement of the building, and groping his way through the debris, abtired five bodies of young girls tring close together. He tried to pull them out, but they were pinned down and it was impossible to get them out. They were dead and beyond all human aid. Up to 10:30 o'clock to-night probably the bodies of a dozen dead had been taken out, while the greater portion of the remainder were still under the ruirs. The work of rescue will be pushed all night, but it may be far into to-morrow before all the bodies are taken out. The rescuers still have the greatest hopes that some of those inside are still living. All is chaos and confusion around the mill. The managers are missing and the correct number is only guesswork. It may not be over forty, and then again at this hoar there is a likelihood that it will reach sixty or eighty.

this hoar there is a likelihood that it will reach sixty or eighty.

The silk mill was built about four years ago. The buildings were owned by Reading capitalists, and the cost of putting them up was \$463.000. The mill was leased to Grimshaw Bros., of Patterson, N. J., where they also operate similar mills. The machinery in the mill cost \$45,000. This was a total wreck.

When an Associated Press reporter vis. When an Associated Press reporter visited the scene of the wreck at 11 o'clock tonight he found everything in the greatest confusion. At that time about a dozen dead bodies had been taken out. Among those who are dead are the following:

HENRY CROCKER, foreman of the silk mill, married. 23 years old. , married, 23 years old. AURA KERSHNER,

LAURA KERSHNER,
EVA LEEDS,
LILLIE GROWE,
KATIE BOWMAN,
KATE LEAS,
AMELIA CHRISTMAN,
SOPHIE WINKLEMAN,
ELLA LONG.
WILLIE SNYDER,
WILLIAM ROBESON,
REBECCA POUSE.
KATE RIDENOUR,
ROSE CLEMMER.

ROSE CLEMMER,
The list of employes has been lost eighty is a conservative estimate of the who lost their lives.

After I had done that I stood lo king about the room for about ten minutes. Suddenly I heard a loud rushing noise, which I thought was a cyclone, and the building then shook. I was standing in the southern end of the room, and before I could look out of the window I felt the building sink. Quick as lightning the portion of the room that I was in went down. The girls rushed about me. crying and screaming and calling for help. They did not realize what was taking place. It seemed to me as if the centre of the building was strück first. I cannot describe the scene. It was awful. I could not do anything, and could not think of what I should do. One end of the building went down first, and while the floor was sinking it seemed to me as if the girls in the other part of the room were on top of a hill; that was the way it impressed me.

I saw the other parts of the floor fall. In a minute all was over. The screaming of girls was heartrending. I was knocked down under heavy timbers and held fast by my foot. I could move every other part of body excepting my leg. I reached down with my knife and cut the shoe off my foot. In this way I become loosened and managed to arise, and amid the screams of the girls and failing beams and bricks I succeeded in escaping. I got out of the ruins on the eastern side of the building, but how I do not know. I called to the girls as loudly as I could, but they were all terribly excited. I never witnessed anything so awful in all my life. Many of them heard me and worked themselves towards me. At some places it seemed as if the floor was closed like a solid mass, and the girls would creep around this, vices were unavailing. The building and cars were consumed in fifteen minutes and nothing was left but the blackened, smoking ruins, under which lay four human beings, burned to a crisp. Their names are:

JOHN KOLLER,

ALBERT LANDBERG,
SHERIDAN JONES,
GEÖRGE SCHAFFER,
It was rumored that several others nad been killed, but these are the only ones who it is known have lost their lives.

Aaron Dewait, another employe of the paint shop, had an arm broken, and Geo-Knapp was injured internally, no doubt

It was badly bruised and hurt about 1 o'clock. He was terribly crushed and his entralis were protruding. A number of narrow escapes were reported. Seven men were thrown from the seventh story to the ground and escaped with me. I remember seeing them run across the commons in different directions to their homes. Some ran away a short distance and then returned to the ruins. The entire building was down. The girls came back to look for their brothers and sisters or friends. We could hear the moans and shrieks of those imprisoned in the ruins. The rain was pouring down and all arround was dark. I was badly bruised and hurt about 10 clock. He was terribly crushed and his entralis were protruding. A number of narrow escapes were reported. Seven men were thrown from the seventh story to the ground and escaped with slight injuries.

SUBBURY, Pa., Jan. 9.—A terrible accident occurred in this city this evening. A rain and wind storm came up suddenly and blew over two of the Sunbury Nail mill. The mill is situated between the Reading and Pennsylvania or aliverable to the substance of the subs

fatally. The loss to the railroad company after I saw I could do nothing. Between is fully \$75,000. PITTSBURG'S CALAMITY. Incompleted Building Blown Down

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9 .- A terrific storm of

wind and hail, the worst known for years, swept over the city shortly after noon to day, carrying with it death and destruction. The storm formed with a suddenness that was overwhelming, and as the wind accompanied by hall and torrents of rain swept along the streets, pedestrians were harled before it and barely escaped being crushed under vehicles passing along the thoroughfares. Suddenly in the center of city there was a terrible crash and a few minutes later the central fire alarm sounded a call from the box on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets. Hundreds of people hurried to the scene, when it was found the cyclone had caught a new building on Diamond street, owned by C. L. Willey, and hurled it to the earth, covering up two scores of mangled human bodies. The building was in the course of erection. It was forty by eighty feet in dimensions, and was seven stories high. The front of the building had not yet been put in, and the wind seemed to enter the high shell from the front. The high walls of brick and undried mortar parted, one falling each way, partly wrecking nearly a dozen surrounding buildings. The main force of the crushing building was thrown against Weldin & Co.'s brick store on Wood street, and the barber shor of Fred Schumaker, at No. 41 Wood street The rear end of Weddin's store was crushed in and the front of the building was forced out into Wood street. The barber shop was completely demolished. The leather store next to the Willey building, occupied by W. H. Thomas, was also totally wreched. The rear end of H. Watt & Co.'s book store was crushed in, while some of the falling structure struck

Fifth avenue, breaking the windows and injuring a number of employes. A injuring a number of employes. A portions of the walls of a millinery store next to Thomas' was caved in and the windows and doors in a number of surrounding buildings were broken. The building of Rea Bros. & Co., stock brokers, on the corner of Diamond and Wood streets, was partly wrecked and the occupants barely escaped. Within five minutes after the collapse of the building, the streets were filled with an excited crowd, notwithstanding the fact that the rain and hail was pouring down in a perfect deluge. On the arrival of the firemen the

WORK OF RESCUE WAS BEGUN.

Joseph Richbaum's building, fronting on

third story of the Weldin building and the first one taken out was a young lady employed as a type-writer, who fortunately had escaped serious injury. At the time of the disaster about twenty-five men were at work on the building and not one escaped injury. In a barber shop next door seven men were imprisoned, while half a dozen more were buried beneath the debris of the Weldin building. The hospitals were notified and a short time later the clang of ambulance bells and patrel wagons were heard. The contractors had twenty-five wagons and carts on the scene inside of an hour, and private expressions were well was a serious way. pressmen went with their wagons and lent their aid in helping to rescue the victims. Meantime the crowd continued to increase until it was finally found necessary to call out the police and have the streets cleared for a square both ways. The streets were roped in and no one was allowed about the ruins but those assisting in the rescue. The work was continue all the afternoon and until about ten o'clock to night. Up to that hour forty mangled and bruised bodies had been taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others were dying and many bodies had been taken from the ruins. Some were dead, others were dying and many fatally injured. From the best information obtainable eight were killed outright, or died in a short time, and twenty-five others were injured. The length of the list of the dead will be greatly increased before morning. Of the eight killed only two have been identified so far. One was a little girl named McGlone, who was walking along the street with her brother when the building fell and the two were buried in wreck. The little girl was killed instantly and her brother fatally wounded. The body of Geo. Kirsch, a barber, was found in the cellar of the barber shop. Five unknown men and one boy are now at the morgue and are awaiting identification. Dr. L. M. Reem, a prominent physician of Alleghany, was in Weldin's at the time and is still missing. It is feared he is dead. The following is a list of the wounded rescued up to 10 o'clock to night:

Daniel Courtney, Eugene E. Davis, Chas. H. Petticord, Weldon S. Mason, Alec Carter, John Odeut, Bernard O'Connor, Frank D. Assett, Thomas Lemon, Alfred Lambert, Wamire Ardie, James Watt, Michael Ryan, John Donnelly, Henry Faulkner, Thos. McKee, Oscar E. Smith, Eimer McGowen, Martin Halloran, George Mason, William Springer, William Barker, John Gordon, Morris Vine, Owen Donnelly, George Thrishler, W. W. McKowle, Samuel Brown, George Scott, George Lang, J. E. Melvin, Gas Messmer, Bartley Cooley, Samuel Stringer, Wilhe McGlone. It is impossible to say yet how many of these will die, but it is feared that a majority of them will be unable to survive their wounds. Rev. Father Canevin, who was helping to rescue the victims, narrowly escaped being kilied by a falling wall. THE SERIOUSLY INJURED ARE

It is almost impossible to-night to give a reliable estimate of the pe uniary damage, but it will probably be \$75,000 or \$100,000 In the immediate vicinity of the wrecked building the cyclone wrought terrible damage and in other parts of the city and out along the railroads centering here. A portion of the foundry of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., on Thirteenth street, was wrecked, as was also a house in Alleghany. At Wall's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, a large brick building, owned by the Westinghouse Air Brake company, was partly demolished, and at Wilmerding. Pa., a coal typple was wrecked. At McKeesport houses were unroofed, trees blown down and windows smashed. Three houses in course of erection were blown were torn from their moorings, cast about like corks, but they were secured before much damage was done. The velocity of the wind was fifty miles an hour, the highest record for years. It is still blowing hard to-night, but is growing colder and the weather is clearing. the weather is clearing

LIST OF THE DEAD. The list of dead, identified up to 11 clock, is as follows:
SAMUEL STRINGER, aged 16 years. THOMAS JONES, CHARLES FRITCHER, aged 16 years GEORGE MASON, carpenter. TARGGE a bootblack.
GEORGE KIRSCH, barber, aged 18

years.

The remains of one man have not yet been identified. The inspector of police said at a late hour to-night that he was of the opinion that from fifteen to twenty persons were yet in the ruins and he would not be surprised if the death list should be increased to fifteen or twenty.

At 6:45 o'clock this evening the voice of a boy named Gottman was heard, but the rescuers could not locate him. He said he was all right if they could get at him. At 12 o'clock, however, he had not been reached, and no sound could be heard. It is feared he died of exhaustion. The body of a colored boy was taken out of the ruins about II o'clock. He was terribly crushed and his entralis were protruding. A number of narrow escapes were reported. Seven men were thrown from the seventh story to the ground and escaped with slight injuries.

puried in the debris. The fire alarm wounded and soon hundreds surrounded the mill, and the work of rescue com-menced. C. C. Showers and an unknown man have been taken out dead. The wounded so far recovered number nine, and a number of employes are still missing. Several of the wounded cannot recover.

AGAINST THE LAW

In the Sugar Trust Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- The supreme court to-day rendered a decision against the sugar trust. Suit was brought by the state against the North River Sugar Refining ompany to forfeit its charter on the ground that it virtually passed out of existence by selling out all its stock to the sugar trust, and closing up its works. Judge Barrett's opinion is the most ex-haustive and probably the most important Judge Barrett's opinion is the most exhaustive and probably the most important ever written upon the subject of trusts and monopolies. The judge summoned the counsel of both sides before him and the jury, whose duty it was to merely formally render a verdict in accordance with the decision of the court. The defendants' counsel took exception to the ruling. Judge Barrett says: "It did not require the astute mind that prepared this most original instrument to perceive that an aggregation of partnership, with the dangers resulting from death and the exercise of individual power, could never effect a safe and permanent cohesion; accordingly we find as one of the first provisions of the deed and the basis of the so-called trust structure, a condition in substance that the partnership shall all be turned into corporations. This, in fact, was done, and thus several of these corporations were organized for the express purpose of recreating the various shares of the capital stock through which the combination was to be formed. The partners took on a corporation garb, became shareholders, and as such fitted themselves to enter the combination within the terms of the deed."

A General Storm. CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- A flurry of wet, anow nelting as it fell, began here this morning shows Chicago at the centre of the extremely wide area of low barometer, extending in an irregular circular from Omaha to New York along the northern shore of Lake Superior to Knoxville. The barome-ter here marks 23 % inches, the lowest on record for this point. The temperature here is 34, with a light wind. It is snow-ing or raining throughout the area of the low barometer, and telegraphic communi-cation is almost paralyzed. A cold wave with blizzard accompaniment has develcation is almost paralyzed. A cold wave with blizzard accompaniment has developed in Montana and Dakota and is expected here within twenty four hours.

Advices from many points in northern Wisconsin and Michigan report to-day's storm was of great severity, the railroads in many places being badly blocked by snow. The lumbermen, however, are greatly pleased.

MONTHEAL, Jan. 9.—The damage by the sleet storm between here and Toronto will not be much less than a million dollars. Wires are down and forest trees uprooted throughout the whole region.

BUTTE, Jan. 9 .- [Special to the Inde pendent. ]-The Barry-McKenzie glove contest fake, which occurred last month, was possession of the gate receipts. It will be remembered that McKenzie won the sham fight, according to the referee's decision, and the compromise effected to-day gives him the gate money. Barry, the other contestant, gets back his stakes, while the public, which put up the money, which the fakers have been wrangling over, gets left

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 9 .- In the cir cuit court this morning Judge Guthrie puashed the rule against the county court quashed the rule against the county court to show cause why it should not be fined and attached for contempt in forwarding certificates ef election in this county for governor and congress, in violation of the injunction granted by Judge McGinnis of the Cabell circuit court. It also dismissed the injunction and certification heretofore awarded at the instance of Judge Fleming and Mr. Alderson. This is a victory for the republicans and gives Goff and McGinnes a clear plurality on the face of the returns for governor and congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8 .- This has been an uneventful day politically. The only prominent out-of-town caller on Gen. Har rison was ex-Congressman B. G. Horr, of Michigan, who is in the state lecturing. His visit was a social one. Mr. Horr was here some five weeks ago. He then stated he thought both Blaine and Alger would be members of President Harrison's cabi-net. He says to-night he is still of this

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9 .- In the skatin ntest for the amateur championship of world, Pauschin, the Russian champlon, won to-day the one mile race in two minutes and fifty-eight and three-fifth sec-onds. John Donoghue, the American rep-resentative, made the mile in three minutes and one-fifth of a second.

PARIS, Jan. 8.-President Carnot has de

clined to give an audience to a deputation, of Panama canal shareholders on the ground that however great might be his interest, he would be unable to give it pub-iic effect without creating an objectionable To Besiege Fifer.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Illinoi tate federation of labor met this forenoon

and appointed a committee of three to call

upon Gov. Fifer and ask him to pardon the hree anarchists now in the state peniten St. Paul. Jan. 9 .- The seventh an

gates from all points of the United States being present. Some from Canada are ex-pected to arrive to-day. St. Louis, Jan. 9 .- Jake Gaudaur, the

oarsman, has issued a challenge to Wm. O'Connor, of Toronto, to row, three miles

for \$1,000 and the championship of America, either at New Orleans, Galveston or San Francisco, about March 1. An Illinois Earthquake CHICAGO, Jan. 9 .- A distinct earthquak

It lasted fifteen seconds. TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lew McMullin, appraiser at New York, was requested to resign. He refused and the president has directed his removal. The contending factions for the gover-norship of the Chickasaw Nation have agreed to submit their claims for arbitra-tion to Secretary Vilas and abide his de-

mine, Leadville, was killed yesterday by a ton of ore fa'lling on him while surveying in a drift. Manager Schumaker and Sur-veyor Thielan narrowly escaped death. The report presented to the American congress to the effect that Samoa was not valuable enough to Americans to justify a dispute with other powers has produced a very favorable impression at Berlin. It is rumored that reinforcements are to be sent to Samoa.

The Minnesota Legislature.

St. PAUL, Jan. 9.—In joint convention this morning the legislature heard the final and inaugural messages of the outgoing and incoming governors, and Gov. M. R. Merriam was duly installed in office.

## CORMAN'S POSITION.

The Maryland Senator Arrays Himself on the Side of the High Protectionists in the Senate.

## OPPOSED TO FREE COAL.

An Argument in Favor of Three Great Manufacturing States, to Which Vest Replies--- More Filibustering in the House.

man, Edmunds and Morgan appointed contion being on Vance's amendment, that the duty on no article in the schedule, on flax. hemp and jute, shall exceed 50 per cent. advalorem. The amendment was rejected. The schedule on wool and the manufactures of wool was, at the request of Allison, held over informally and the schedule on plain and silk goods was taken up. Vest asked whether paragraph 475. in relation to velvets and plushes, including ribbons, was involved in the suit between John Wanamaker and the government. He said Wanamaker's contention was that ribbons came in under another clause, in regard to trimmings for bonnets, which paid less duty. He saw by to day's papers that the suit had been decided in favor of Wanamaker, and that an appeal had been taken to the supreme court. He also had seen it stated that Wanamaker was manufacturing such goods in Berlin, although he was one of the most distinguished advocates of American labor and American workmen. Aidrich stated the suit referred to was in reference to the proper construction of paragraph 44 in the schedule of the existing law. The defect in the existing law was radically cured by the substitute. On motion of Aldrich paragraph 375 was amended by striking out the words: Weighing not less than one ounce nor more than eight ounces per square yard, and paragraph 377, relating to laces and embroideries, was amended by adding the words: "Including knit goods." No further amendment was offered to the silk schedule and then schedule M. (books, papers, etc.) was reached. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and then schedule N. (sundries) was reached. On motion of Allison paragraph 390 (buttons, lastings, etc.) was amended by striking out the words "silk twist." Vest moved to amend paragraph 392, taxing coal, (bituminous and shale) seventy five cents per ton, by on plain and silk goods was taken up. words "silk twist." Vest moved to a paragraph 392, taxing coal, (bitum and shale) seventy-five cents per tor making it free. He argued that co weil as lumber should be free. Fau argued against the amendment and as opposing it he stood on solid demoground. Gorman also opposed the ament. He argued in behalf of the bit nous coal interests east of the Allegha and said the time would never come it belt of states bordering on the Poto prospering now as no other three stat the Union in manufacturing into when they would rush into free trade, hoped before the senate got through the consideration of this matter the stors would rise above party and care

the great interests of the country, which were depending on this legislation to an extent that he feared the senator from Missouri did not entirely realize. Vest replied to Gorman and said the democrat who flinched now from the principles of his party on this subject of tariff, gave uphis flag and could not lustify himself before the country. The democrats had to stand by their position in the last canvass, whether they were willing to do it or not. No democrat should go back upon the principle that no more taxes should be collected from the people than were necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered.

Voorhees also opposed the amendment. The other senators could do as the chose, but he would stand by the authorized declaration of his party. Finally Vest's amendment was rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 31. One motion of Allison paragraph 393 was amended by adding to it "coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a halfinch screen, 30 cents per ton." Vest moved to remove the duty on cord clothing manufactured from tempered steel (paragraph 391) from 45 to 50 cents per square foot. Agreed to. Brown offered an amendment increasing from 25 to 40 per cent the duty on jewelry not otherwise provided for. Agreed to. Adjourned.

That Weaver, lowa, is in earnest in his intention to do all in his power to prevent the house frem accomplishing any business until it has finally acted upon the Oklahoma bill, was demonstrated this morning. Immediately after prayer Weaver called the speaker's attention to the rule which directs that the officer, after calling the house to order, shall wait for a quorum before reading the journal of the last day's before reading the journal of the last day's sitting. He raised the point of order that the journal could not be read until it was apparent that a quorum was in attendance.
The speaker sustained the point and directed the cierk to call the roll. The filibustering continued until 3:30 p. m., when the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 -C. W. West, appointed governor of Utah by President Cleveland, arrived at Washington Sunday night. He intends to appear before the day to oppose the admission of Utah 'as a state. This sentiment, he says, is shared by nearly every Mormon or Gentile in the territory. West places his objection on the broad ground that the Mormons are unfitted to exercise the rights of citizenship. Gov. West said: "To give these people the sovereign rights proposed would place every non-Mormon in Utah completely at their mercy. Under a territorial form of government we are protected by congress and the executive. Confer the right of statehood upon Utah and Mormons would frame a constitution and laws so unjust and arbitrary in their character that an outsider could not live among them. Hence I say all non-Mormons in the territory, without regard to parties, oppose the proposition of statehood."

"What do you propose as a substitute?"

"I favor leaving it a territory, but so amending the law as to abridge the power of the church. A territorial commission, acting in conjunction with the governor. by nearly every Mormon or Gentile in the

acting in conjunction with the governor, which would control all the appointments, would answer our purpose exactly. Utah would enter upon an era of prosperity such as no other territory has ever known."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- This morning Claus Spreckles made a statement before ing his experiments in the manufacture of beet sugar in California, intended as an argument against the proposed reduction

During the hearing it was intimated the committee would insert in the bill a provision making the bounty of one cent a pound inoperative until the year 1900.

The inter-state commerce commission left for New York this morning to confer with the committee appointed at the rail-road presidents' meeting yesterday.

DENVER, Jan. 9 .- Articles were signed o-night for a fight between LaBlanche and Ed Smith, the middleweight champions of